ALl Southeast Asia

1: Pelzer, Karl J. Pioneer Settlement in the Asiatic Tropics: Studies in Land Utilization and Agricultural Colonization in Southeast Asia. New York: The Institute of Pacific Relations, 1945.

Pp. xviii, 290, 172 illustrations, 47 tables, bibliography; appendices; index.

HRAF copy

/In Part I, "Land Use", Pelzer describes the manner in which the indigenous populations make use of the land for food production, using the conventional terms "hunting and gathering", "shifting cultivation", and sedentary cultivation". In Part II, "Agricultural Colonization in the Philippines and the Netherlands Indies", Pelzer describes the plantation systems introduced by the Dutch, Spanish, and Americans, which existed side-by-side with the native agriculture. Pelzer then describes the process of the native's becoming land-less, of the economy of these colonies changing to one based on money, and the resulting tenancy. The several re-settlement plans which were instituted by the colonial governments, and the subsequent results are discussed in detail. Appendices A, B, and C are additional

111 --2 ALl Southeast Asia

1: Pelzer

notes and statistics on the land settlement programs which were in progress before World War II. Chs. IV-V have been processed for Philippines OAl, and Chs. VI-VII, for Indonesia OBl--Analyst/

Field date: 1940-41
Analyst: W. Carr.

Evaluation: Social Scientist-5
Processed in 1956

2: Purcell, Victor. The Chinese in Southeast Asia. London: Oxford University Press, 1951.

Pp. xxxvii, 801; note on nomenclature and spelling; abbreviations and notes; 5 appendices; postscript; list of authorities /bibliography/; index; 2 end maps.

HRAF copy.

/This source is a comprehensive account of the Chinese minority in Southeast Asia by a recognized authority on the subject. It contains much historical material and close attention must be paid to the time periods dealt with in the text. The book includes data on demography, the immigration and distribution of the Chinese; economy; government of the several Southeast Asian countries and the relationship of the Chinese to the national contexts; and the socio-cultural position of the Chinese. The appendices include notes on Chinese dialects, Chinese boats, and the Indians in Southeast Asia. The source is divided into 8 main parts which have been processed as follows: Part I (pp. 1-53) has been filed in AL1 Southeast Asia. Part II (pp. 55-101) has been filed in AP1 Burma. Part III (pp. 103-208) has been filed in AO1 Thailand. Part IV (pp. 209-268) has been filed in AM1 Indochina. Part V (pp. 269-414) has been filed in AN1 Malaya. Part VI

2: Purcell, Victor.

(pp. 415-439) has been filed in OC4 British Borneo. Part VII (pp. 441-568) has been filed in OB1 Indonesia. Part VIII (pp. 569-655) has been filed in OA1 Philippines. The conclusion, appendices, and postscript have been marked for AF1 China as well as the Southeast Asia file already cited. The complete text will be found in category 116 of the AL1 Southeast Asia file. --Analyst/

Field date: none
Analysts: W. K. Carr, M. Coughlin, B. P. Emerson, M. Lechter, F. K. Lehman, W. W. Stein, G. S. Vescelius.

Evaluation: Government Official-4
Processed in 1956

4: Cady, John F., Patricia C. Barnett, and Shirley Jenkins. The Development of Self-Rule and Independence in Burma, Malaya, and The Philippines: An interim report in a study of progress toward self-government and independence in Southeast Asia. New York. American Institute of Pacific Relations, 1948.

Pp. iv, 104.

Yale: Ota51+948a copy 2

/"The present volume dealing with Burma, Malaya, and the Philippines provides a useful comparative sketch of the policies followed by the British and American Governments in fostering the development of self-government and independence under markedly differing conditions. The three essays do not claim to be comprehensive inquiries into the political development of the three areas, but it is hoped that they will serve a useful purpose in providing a concise comparative survey of the main lines of policy followed in three areas where the development of self-rule has proceeded in a more peaceful and orderly fashion than in such areas as Indochina and Indonesia." Part I will be found in the Burma APl file, Part II in Malaya ANl, and Part III in Philippines OAl.---Analyst/

Field date: none
Analysts: F.K. Lehman, B. Emerson, and G.S. Vescelius

Evaluation: Historian and Social Scientist-4
Processed in 1955

5: Dobby, E. H. G. Southeast Asia. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1950.

Pp. 415; 118 text figures; bibliography; index; end paper maps.

HRAF copy

Omitted from Files: end paper maps

/The author, a professor of geography in the University of Malaya, gives a detailed and exact account of the topography, vegetation, climate, food resources, soil types and fertilities, population distribution, agricultural practices, and the industrialized processing of raw materials in both a general fashion for the area of Southeast Asia as a unit, and in a specific fashion for each of the several political districts. Chapters 19 and 20, on Indochina, have been processed as 66: Dobby, AM1 Indochina. Chs. 6-8 have been processed for Malaya AN1; Chs. 9-11, for Burma AP1; Chs. 12-16, for Indonesia OB1; Chs. 17-18, for Thailand AO1; and Ch. 21, for Philippines OA1--Analyst./

Field date: none
Analyst: W. Carr

Evaluation: Geographer-4
Processed in 1956

111 ALl Southeast Asia

6: Fisher, Charles A. The Concept of South-East Asia. Eastern World, Vol. VII, pp. 12-14. London: Eastern World Ltd., 1953.

Yale: Bjla Ea7 7

[The term "South-East Asia" is defined here from the geographical, economic, ethnological, political, and historical view-point. The concepts correspond generally with those applied by HRAF to the ALl Southeast Asia file. --Analyst]

Field date: none
Analyst: W. Carr

Evaluation: Unknown--3
Processed in 1956

7: Furnivall, J. S. Colonial Policy and Practice, A Comparative Study of Burma and Netherlands India. Cambridge, England: The Cambridge University Press, 1948.

Pp. xiii, 568; 2 appendices; list of references; 1 map.
Yale: Oyb24 948f

[This is a very comprehensive and well documented study of political, economic and social developments in Burma under British rule and in Netherlands India under Dutch rule. The larger part of the source consists of the author's analysis of the differences in theory and practice between the British and Dutch colonial administrations and their impact on native culture and economy. This impact is evaluated in specific areas such as land and labor, health and education, welfare and autonomy. The final section indicates the directions which the author believes economic, social and political reintegration must take to prepare the tropical dependencies for self-rule. There is throughout the source considerable ideological discussion and analysis leading toward a general theory of colonial policy and administration. Supplementary references are made in the discussion to colonial rule in Malaya, Siam, Cochin China, Africa and British India. The author spent more than 20 years in Burma in the Civil Service and in business and educational activities. He has had the assistance of Dutch and Indonesian authorities in his study of Netherlands India, has visited

7: Furnivall, J. S.

Malaya, Siam and Cochin China and has personal acquaintance with administration in British India. The sections on Burma and Netherlands India respectively have been categorized for the Burma and Indonesia files only. --Analyst]

Field date: none
Analyst: Beverly Calsoyas

Evaluation: Government Official-4, 5
Processed in 1956

111 ALl Southeast Asia ALl

8: Furnivall, J. S. Educational Progress in Southeast Asia. New York: The Institute of Pacific Relations, 1943.

Pp. xiv, 186

Yale: Lav 943f

[The educational systems of each of the Southeast Asia countries are presented for the time period "pre-European contact to 1941." However, the educational systems and methods are discussed in terms of the several governments which existed during that period, in as much as the "purpose" of education varied with government policy. Furnivall also demonstrates the effect of the policies of the colonial governments in terms of the social unrest of the 1930's. Bruno Lasker supplements this with a discussion entitled "Training for Native Self-Rule" in an attempt to predict post-World War II "problems", and "solutions". Documentation is by textual footnotes. Due to the diverse nature of the material, this source has been marked only for the categories 871 and 177 of the Southeast Asia ALl file. --Analyst]

Field date: none
Analyst: W. Carr

Evaluation: Government Official--4
Processed in 1956

9: Christian, John L. Anglo-French Rivalry in Southeast Asia: Its Historical Geography and Diplomatic Climate. The Geographical Review, Vol. XXXI, pp. 272-82. New York: The American Geographical Society, 1941.

1 map

Yale: E10 G132 v. 31

[Christian describes the Anglo-French rivalry over trade routes, and other commercially important areas in peninsular Southeast Asia during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In so doing, he also describes many of the trade and transportation routes, with their advantages and shortcomings. It is because of this second aspect that the article has been selected - the geographical features mentioned still obtain. The author served as principal of the Meiktila Technical School in Burma for eight years during the 1930's. He has written many articles on the history of Burma, (see Pacific Affairs, June 1940). ----Analyst]

Field date: none
Analyst: W. Carr

Evaluation: Foreign Resident, Historian--3
Processed in 1956

10: Thompson, Virginia. Labor Problems in Southeast Asia. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1947.

P Pp. xix, 283; index.

Yale: Ndv96 947t

/This is a careful and detailed presentation of the labor situation in Southeast Asia by one well acquainted with the politics and history of the area. It is based on a study of existing records and publications and visits to the countries in question. The author discusses the situation as regards labor in the area in general and then that of each of the countries in particular: Burma, Malaya, Indonesia, Indochina, and Siam, including in each case postwar developments. She adds as a supplement notes gleaned from a visit to the area in 1946-47. For each country she takes up the general labor situation, types of labor, immigrant labor, labor legislation and conditions, and labor organization. This is one of the few studies of its kind available to date and provides useful information on many problems related to labor. --Analyst/

Field date: no date
Analyst: Margaret Coughlin

Evaluation: Social Scientist-4
Processed in 1956

111 ALl Southeast Asia

11: Kynnersley, C. W. Sneyd. A Description of the Chinese Lottery Known As Hua-Hoey. Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, No. 16, December 1885, pp. 203-46. Singapore, 1886.

Yale: Fdl2 R825 v. 15-16.

[Hua-Hoey is a form of lottery known in China from at least the time of the second Han dynasty (ca. 25-200). The game is based on thirty-six mythical personages, and involves dream interpretation. The author states that Hua-Hoey is played "wherever the Chinese settle", and therefore it is assumed that this text applies to the entire Southeast Asia area. --Analyst]

Field date: none
Analyst: W. Carr

Evaluation: Unknown--3
Processed in 1956

12: Sherborn, C. Davies. A Bibliography of Malaya, From January, 1888, To June, 1890. Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Number 22, December 1890, pp. 349-428.

Yale: Fdl2 R825, v. 21-22.

["By 'Malaya' is here meant that part of the Archipelago enclosed in a line drawn round the North of Siam and the Philippines, through Macassar Strait between Lombok and Bali, round the outlying Islands of Java and Sumatra and to the East of Nicobar and Andaman Islands." This bibliography consists of some one-thousand entries of both books and articles, neither selected nor annotated, and most of the references are in Dutch. The subjects cover many aspects of the natural and social sciences, commerce, and travel accounts.--Analyst]

Field date: none
Analyst: W. Carr

Evaluation: Natural Scientist--4
Processed in 1956

13: Sebeok, Thomas A. The Languages of Southeastern Asia. The Far Eastern Quarterly, Vol. II, pp. 349-56. Ithaca: Far Eastern Association, 1943.

Yale: Bjl 52 2

[Sebeok lists the names of the several languages and/or dialects which exist, or have existed in the greater Southeast Asia area. He briefly notes the relationships where these are generally agreed upon, or points out the breaches in knowledge, where appropriate. This article is well documented with references to recent studies. ---Analyst]

Field date: none
Analyst: W.K. Carr

Evaluation:Linguist--3
Processed in 1956

ALl Southeast Asia

14: Heine-Geldern, Robert. Conceptions of State and Kingship in Southeast Asia. The Far Eastern Quarterly, Vol. II, pp. 15-30. Ithaca: Far Eastern Association, 1942.

Yale: Bjl 52 2

[In Southeast Asia, there has been a traditional practice of organizing the institution of kingship as an image, or replica of the universe, according to the cosmological system. Harmony between the empire and the universe is achieved by having the former approximate the latter. Heine-Geldern describes the relevant aspects of the religious and cosmological beliefs held in the area, and then demonstrates how the kings, the location and plan of the capital cities, and the many political machinations are related to these beliefs. --Analyst]

Field date: none
Analyst: W.K. Carr

Evaluation: Ethnologist--4
Processed in 1956

111 ALl Southeast Asia

15: Adams, Inez. Rice Cultivation in Asia. American Anthropologist, Vol. 50, pp. 256-82. Menasha, Wisconsin: American Anthropological Association, 1948.

Yale: Nkl0 Am37 II. 50

[This article is a review of the anthropological and botanical literature on rice cultivation in Asia generally, with the major portion dealing with the Southeast Asia area. The author begins by indicating the varied uses of the terms "wet", "dry", "lowland", etc. as applied to rice. She then reviews the technical botanical literature, and presents a classification of the several types of rice based on agronomic definitions. As this article deals with rice cultivation per se, there is little information on the attendant social and economic institutions. --Analyst]

Field date: none
Analyst: W. K. Carr

Evaluation: Ethnologist--4
Processed in 1956

16: Fryer, D. W. The "Million City" in Southeast Asia. The Geographical Review, Vol. XLIII, pp. 474-94. New York: The American Geographical Society, 1953.

5 figures.

Yale: E10. G132 43

[Mr. Fryer, a lecturer in economic geography in the University of Melbourne (Australia), makes some general characterizations about the cities in Southeast Asia. The location, plan, and population of each of the major cities have attributes in common which set them apart from those of the West. A brief historical sketch is given for each of the five cities of the area with a population of at least one million. The economic significance of these larger cities, both to the countries to which they belong and to international trade, is discussed. --Analyst]

Field date: none
Analyst: W. K. Carr

Evaluation: Geographer --3
Processed in 1956

111 ALl Southeast Asia

17: Ginsburg, Norton S. The Great City in Southeast Asia. The American Journal of Sociology, Vol. LX, pp. 455-62. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1955.

Yale: Nm10 Am37 60

[The purpose of this brief article is to demonstrate that several generalizations may be made concerning urbanization in Southeast Asia. With two minor exceptions, there is one great metropolis in each of the countries of the region. The location, populations, and sociological roles of these cities are reviewed in such a way as to demonstrate common characteristics. --Analyst]

Field date: none.
Analyst: W. Carr

Evaluation: Sociologist--4
Processed in 1956

111 A L1 Southeast Asia

18: Firth, Raymond. The Peasantry of South East Asia. International Affairs. Vol. XXVI, pp. 503-14. London: Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1950.

Yale: Oz10 B77e 26

[A peasant is defined here as "a countryman - a man engaged in rural pursuits, primarily agriculture, with a comparatively simple technology and a special interest in the land he works." Firth relates the peasant economy of Southeast Asia to the economic institutions of colonialism, and to the Chinese merchant-middleman. The economic conflicts caused by Islamic diet restrictions are also discussed. The peasantry of Southeast Asia is an ethnic class and economic entity which exists within a larger social frame. Firth demonstrates the mutual effects of the larger and smaller units, as well as the aspects in which the two exist separately. --Analyst]

Field date: none
Analyst: W. K. Carr

Evaluation: Ethnologist--4
Processed in 1956

19: Sneath, P.H.A. Anthropological Blood-Grouping in South-East Asia. Man, Vol. LIV, p. 28. London: The Royal Anthropological Institute, 1954

Yale: Nk 10+ M31 54 [HRAF pages 1-3]

["Four aboriginal tribes in Malaya and Borneo were studied in association with Dr. I. Polunin of the University of Malaya, as part of the program of anthropological blood-grouping organized by Dr. A.E. Mourant. Blood samples were collected from the settlements and were tested for the ABO, MNS, Rhesus, P, Lutheran, Kell and Duffy groups and for the sickle-cell trait. Specimens of saliva were also tested for ABH secretion. The more important results are summarized in the table, in which the salient blood-group features of the main racial types of man are noted for comparison. About 100 samples from each tribe were tested." The four groups referred to are the Negritos of Malaya, the Malayan Senoi, the aboriginal Malays, and the Land Dayaks of Borneo. The text has been retyped from the original for technical reasons. --Analyst]

Field date: none
Analyst: W. Carr

Evaluation: Unknown--4
Processed in 1955

20: Sherborn, C. Davies. A Bibliography of Malaya, From July, 1891, to June, 1892. Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Number 26, pp. 219-66, Singapore, 1894.
Yale: Fd12 R825 v. 25-27.

/"By 'Malaya' is here meant that part of the Archipelago enclosed in a line drawn round the north of Siam and the Philippines, through Macassar Strait, between Lombok and Bali, round the outlying islands of Java and Sumatra, and the east of Nicobar and Andaman Islands." This bibliography consists of about seven-hundred entries of both books and articles, neither selected nor annotated. Most of the references are in Dutch. The titles cover the natural and social sciences, commerce, and travel accounts. On page 263, there is a listing of maps, and "books published in the vernacular". For additional bibliographies of this series, see 12, 21, and 22: Sherborn, AL1 Southeast Asia.--Analyst/

Field date: none
Analyst: W. Carr

Evaluation: Natural Scientist--3
Processed in 1956

21: Sherborn, C. Davies. A Bibliography of Malaya, From June, 1892, to July, 1893. Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Number 27, pp. 135-75, Singapore, 1894.

Yale: Fd12 R825 v. 25-27.

/"By 'Malaya' is here meant that part of the Archipelago enclosed in a line drawn round the north of Siam and the Philippines, through Macassar Strait, between Lombok and Bali, round the outlying islands of Java and Sumatra, and the east of Nicobar and Andaman Islands." This bibliography consists of about six-hundred entries of both books and articles, neither selected nor annotated. Most of the references are in Dutch. The titles cover the natural and social sciences, commerce, and travel accounts. On page 173, there is a listing of maps. For additional bibliographies of this series, see 12, 20, and 22: Sherborn, AL1 Southeast Asia. --Analyst/

Field date: none
Analyst: W. Carr

Evaluation: Natural Scientist--3
Processed in 1956

22: Sherborn, C. Davies. A Bibliography of Malaya, From July, 1893, to June, 1894. Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Number 29, pp. 33-74, Singapore, 1896.

Yale: Fdl2 R825 v. 28-30.

["By 'Malaya' is here meant that part of the Archipelago enclosed in a line drawn round the north of Siam and the Philippines, through Macassar Strait, between Lombok and Bali, round the outlying islands of Java and Sumatra, and the east of Nicobar and Andaman Islands." This bibliography consists of about six-hundred entries of both books and articles, neither selected nor annotated. Most of the references are in Dutch. The titles cover the natural and social sciences , commerce, and travel accounts. On page 69, there is a listing of maps. For additional bibliographies of this series, see 12, 20, and 21: Sherborn, ALl Southeast Asia. --Analyst]

Field date: none
Analyst: W. Carr

Evaluation: Natural Scientis-3
Processed in 1956

23: Benedict, Paul K. Kinship in Southeastern Asia. Thesis submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, Department of Anthropology, Harvard University, Cambridge, 1941.

Pp. x, 526; abbreviations of titles, linguistic map; bibliography.

Peabody Museum, Harvard University AS B434 k case 8

/The Sino-Tibetan kinship systems which are presented here were reconstructed on the basis of a phonological and semantic analysis of the Karen, Chinese, and Thai languages. The material in Section A has been arranged in such a way that the linguistic and kinship systems of the several societies under discussion follow a geographical distribution which begins with the important Tibetan group and its aberrant dialects, and then proceeds to the south to the sub-Himalayan area, from west to east, ending with the Ao group in northern Assam. The main divisions and approximate positions of some of the key languages are indicated on the language list and map on pages 10A and 10B. This list includes only those languages for which kinship material is given. In view of the peculiar linguistic position occupied by Thai, the kinship terminologies of the several Thai languages have been omitted. Section B is devoted to a discussion of kinship terminology found in Karen and in "ancient Chinese." This source has been marked almost entirely for categories 197 and 601. The text contains much ethnography, but as it is sporadically interwoven between

23: Benedict, Paul K.

linguistics and kinship terminology, no attempt was made to keep it separate.

Benedict, an anthropologist and physician, became interested in doing this linguistic reconstruction of kinship systems while engaged in investigations on the phonological systems of the Tibeto-Burman languages during his association with a Work Projects Administration Project in Berkely, California, from 1937 to 1940. The author is presently the Chief Psychiatrist and Director of the Diagnostic Center, Department of Correction of the City of New York.

The text has been processed for the following files: INTRODUCTION and SECTION A, Chapter 1 - Southeast Asia AL1; Chapters 2, 3, and 4 - Nepal AK1; Chapter 5 - Lepcha AK5; Chapter 6 - Miri AR11, Mishmi AR12, and Kachari AR6; Chapters 7 and 8 - Kachin AP6; Chapter 9 - Burmese AP4; Chapter 10 - Naga AR13; Chapter 11 - Garo AR5, and Kachari AR6; Chapter 12 - Mikir AR10; Chapter 13 - Meithei AR9; Chapter 14 - Chittagong AR4; Chapter 15 - Kuki-Lushai AR8; Chapter 16 - Naga AR13; Chapter 17 - Southeast Asia AL1 and Sino-Tibetan Border Peoples AE3; SECTION B, Chapter 1 - Sino-Tibetan Border Peoples AE3, Karen AP7, and Shan-Thai AL3; Chapter 2 - Karen AP7; and Chapter 3 - Sino-Tibetan Border Peoples AE3. For specific pages, see Table of

23: Benedict, Paul K.

Contents, category 116. There is a bibliography at the end of each chapter--Analyst/

Field date: none
Analyst: W. Carr

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1956